The Suffragist

5 CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Entered as second-class matter, November 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879.

VOL. II — APRIL 4, 1914 — NO. 14

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"WHAT? BACK AGAIN SO SOON!"

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

Nothing has happened this week to alter the political situation as far as women's immediate interests are concerned. The suffrage amendment, the most important measure, still rests in the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate, that body not yet having reported it out. Nearly all members of the committee have been interviewed by representatives of the Union, and, with one or two exceptions, all have declared themselves personally in favor of the original amendment, the one supported by the Congressional Union, and which stands at the head of the first column on page four of THE SUFFRAGIST. One or two of the committee have declined to commit themselves, but not one has openly changed his mind concerning the merits of the amendment. The bill in the House is in the Judiciary Committee.

For several days the entire attention of Congress has been engaged with consideration of the Canal tolls repeal, and until that burning question is disposed of little hope of action on the suffrage measure can be hoped for. There is a strong possibility of a vote on tolls being taken late Tuesday afternoon, as we go to press.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, left Washington on Friday, March 27th, to attend the Mississippi Valley Conference, which took place at Des Moines, Iowa, March 29th, 30th and 31st. The conference, which was called to consider methods of facilitating the movement to enfranchise women, is considered to be extremely important. A detailed report of its entire proceedings will be published in next week's paper. A brief account of the opening day will be found on page 6.

Miss Paul in Chicago

En route to the Mississippi Valley, Miss Paul spent Saturday and part of Sunday in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. Glendower Evans, who later accompanied Miss Paul to Des Moines. On Saturday Miss Paul was guest of honor at a luncheon given in her honor at the Chicago Woman's Club, the invitations being issued by Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. Among those present were Miss Harriet Grimm, president of the Mississippi Valley Conference; Dr. Jean Cooke, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Bristow Amendment Endorsed

At a business meeting of the Women's Federal Suffrage Association held last week in the W. C. T. U. Building, the Rev. Olympia Browne, of Racine, Wis., expressed the pleasure of the assemblage at Senator Thomas' declaration in favor of the Bristow amendment.

"In view of the unanimous action of the committee on an identical resolution previously submitted, no member of the committee could well espouse the Shafroth resolution without stultifying himself," she said.

Program for the Week

Sunday, April 5th.—Regular Weekly Tea, 4 to 6, Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, N. W.

Monday, April 6th.Annual Meeting of the the District of Columbia Business Woman's Suffrage League, 1420 F Street, N. W., 8 P. M.

Tuesday, April 7th.—Home of Mrs. Geo. A. Alexander, 1845 N. Capitol, 8 P. M.; speaker, Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.

Wednesday, April 8th.—Home of Miss Alice L. Lowe, 2622 Woodley Place, 8 P. M.; speaker, Miss Elsie Hill.

Thursday, April 9th.—Home of Mrs. Estelle Willoughby Ions, 1822 Calvert Street; speaker, Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, 8 P. M.

Thursday, April 9th.—Pythian Temple, 1012 Ninth Street, N. W., at 8:15 P. M., under the auspices of Socialist Party, Local Central Washington; speaker, Rheta Childe Dorr. Subject: How Suffrage Works in Finland. Admission fifteen cents.

Contributions Toward $50.000 Fund for Securing Passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business departments, of THE SUFFRAGIST and Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from March 23d to March 30th, 1914.

Mrs. Mary F. Neill	$1.00
Lawyers' Section, May 9th Parade.	9.30
Anonymous	5.00
Collection	5.55
Miss Hazel MacKaye	1.00
Mrs. Conner	2.55
Sale of Tickets	30.00
Membership Fees	47.75
Total	$102.15
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	30,832.63
Total to March 30th, 1914..	$30,934.78

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

A Word From Mrs. Barrett

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women, has sent word of the great interest she feels in the work of the Congressional Union, and of her hope that the Washington demonstration will be the success it promises to be. Mrs. Barrett will not be able to take part in the demonstration, as she will be in Europe on May 9th.

A Demonstration Number

The Coming Nation, a Socialist Women's Review, edited by Josephine Conger Kaneko, and published at Chicago, Ill. will make its April number a special Suffrage Demonstration Edition.

Mrs. Dorr in Detroit

A very large and successful meeting was held in the Broadway Theater, Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday, March 29th, the meeting being divided between Prof. Edward Turner, of the University of Michigan; and Rheta Childe Dorr, editor of THE SUFFRAGIST, Prof. Turner, who occupies the chair of professor of European History, is an ardent suffragist, and this year is holding a seminar on suffrage, in which the woman movement is being studied historically. Prof. Turner gave a scholarly and most interesting historical sketch of the suffrage movement in England, the occasion being perhaps the first time that the militant movement was treated impartially by an on-looker from a scientific political point of view. Prof. Turner believes that the militant manifestation is of great significance, and advised his audience to keep an open mind concerning it, as it was impossible for the public of today to get the right perspective on a phenomenon so unusual.

Mrs. Dorr gave the Detroit women the slogan which the Congressional Union has adopted for its own: Suffrage First! She told them that the movement was advancing rapidly, but that it would sweep everything before it within a short time of suffragists would put aside considerations of all other reforms and devote their entire strength to getting the ballot. Once gained, the ballot would make much easier the other reforms. The audience was eager to hear of the experiences of the Union in working for the Federal amendment, and applauded vigorously when Mrs. Dorr said that the amendment had never been defeated but had simply changed its name overnight from one number to another.

Mrs. Frederick H. Holt, president of the Wayne County Suffrage Association, presided, and made a short but pointed speech, calling for support of the rally on May 2nd. On the following day Mrs. Holt called a conference of the executive board of the Wayne County Association to meet Mrs. Dorr. The association, which is the largest and most influential suffrage body in the State of Michigan, is warmly in sympathy with the Bristow amendment.

Mrs. Martin a New Member

Mrs. Helen Reimensnyder Martin, the well-known writer of "Pennsylvania Dutch" and Menonite stories, has just become a member of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Martin is the author of innumerable magazine stories dealing with the fortunes and the poignant little domestic dramas of the "plain people" of rural Pennsylvania, and of several unusually successful novels, including "The Parasite," and "Tillie, a Menonite Maid," the latter story having been dramatized.

Suffrage Sermons Asked For

Miss Alice Lowe has taken the chairmanship of a committee which will endeavor to have woman suffrage sermons preached in every church in Washington on May 3d, the Sunday after the nation-wide demonstration, and the Sunday preceding the demonstration of May 9th.

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The Nation-Wide Demonstration.

With the greatest suffrage demonstration ever organized, only a month away, suffragists in every state in the Union are working as they never worked before to make the day a glorious success. The Congressional Union is furnishing speakers and organizers in many localities. By the time this paper goes to press every state from Maine to California will have been visited by a representative of the Union. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is now in Indianapolis, having almost completed a tour of the northwestern states, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and also Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Miss Mabel Vernon, after leaving Louisiana, went to Texas and is now in Arizona. Mrs. Nina E. Allender left last week for Wheeling, West Virginia, where she held a most successful organizing meeting arranged by Mrs. Florence Hogue, in the Chamber of Commerce. On April 2d Mrs. Allender went to Delaware, where she will spend the rest of the time intervening between that date and the demonstration. She will help Mrs. Bayard Hilles to organize the demonstration in Wilmington and other Delaware towns. Rheta Childe Dorr made a flying trip to Detroit, Mich., where she spoke last Sunday afternoon in a large mass meeting called in the interest of the Detroit demonstration.

The Union has been called upon also to furnish speakers for various demonstrations. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs will speak in Wilmington at the Horse Show at one o'clock, and at Court House Green at three. Miss Emily K. Perry and Rheta Childe Dorr will be among the speakers in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Paul will probably also participate in the Philadelphia demonstration. Both Miss Paul and Miss Lucy Burns will take part in the big mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, by the Women's Political Union.

MICHIGAN.

Demonstrations are being arranged in every county in the State of Michigan. All the organizations which co-operate with or endorse the suffrage movement are being asked to join, and have responded enthusiastically. In the rural districts of the state the help of the farmers' granges have been enlisted, and in many country school houses woman suffrage will be the order of the day. These country rallies are especially valuable, for it is known that, wherever good organization work has been done, the farmer vote may be depended upon by the suffragists. The demonstration is getting fine publicity throughout Michigan, the newspapers being extremely friendly to the plan. The Standard, of Ionia, in an enthusiastic article recently said:

"From lake to lake, from the copper country to the southern boundary suffrage sentiment and enthusiasm will prevail and every suffragist and suffrage society will be expected to participate in this great demonstration. Unique and effective are the plans made by the state association; mass meetings will be held, also parlor and club meetings, literature distributed, and various will be the demonstrations, but all to further the Great Woman Movement."

WISCONSIN.

A general rally in each congressional district is the ambition of the Wisconsin suffragists. The Eleventh District, represented by Congressman Lenroot, is planning a joint parade from Superior and Duluth. The Third District, the center of which is Madison, a pageant is being prepared in which will be pictured "The Awakening of Women," to be given either on the steps of the Capitol or on the University grounds. In Milwaukee the suffrage ball is expected to be the most brilliant event of the social season.

NEW MEXICO.

In Santa Fe, where, on March 26th, Miss Mabel Vernon held an enthusiastic meeting, the suffrage leaders immediately formed a committee to organize a demonstration for May 2d. New Mexican women are agreed that an amendment to their state constitution would be practically impossible, and their only hope of enfranchisement lies in the Federal amendment. Therefore, they have resolved to make their May 2d demonstration the beginning of a vigorous movement in favor of immediate passage of the amendment now before Congress. In Albuquerque arrangements for a demonstration of some kind are well under way. Altogether New Mexico women are to be congratulated that, in the face of obstacles not known in most of the states, woman suffrage is rapidly becoming popular.

MONTANA.

This state will make the May 2d demonstration an occasion for raising a large fund for the campaign now being carried on under the efficient management of Miss Janet Rankin, state president. In Butte a committee of prominent women has charge of the rally, which has several unique features. At five o'clock in the afternoon it is planned to have an outdoor "Round-up," perhaps on the Court House steps. Trumpeters on horseback will summon the crowds, and a group of girl riders will distribute handbills and literature. A feature of the round-up will be tableaux arranged by the Girls' Club of Butte, of which Miss O'Neill is director. In the evening a suffrage minstrel show will be given. It has been suggested that merchants be asked to close their stores either all of Saturday afternoon or after half past four, and that stores and houses in the city be appropriately decorated. Plans are being formulated for street fairs, with tents, shows, stands, etc, during the morning and afternoon hours. Several Butte suffragists have signified their intention of marching in the Washington procession on May 9th. Other towns in Montana which are preparing for a May 2d rally are Billings, Great Falls, Helena and Lewiston. There will undoubtedly be a fine rally at Missoula, the seat of the State University, as suffrage sentiment is very strong there, and the organization is very active. Bozeman and Livingston are planning demonstrations but have sent no details. Montana shows splendid allegiance to the policy of the Congressional Union. Fifteen new members and six subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST followed a brief address given recently in Butte by Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Benedict reports a very successful trip through North Dakota, one of the most promising of the campaign states. North Dakota, with its population of 600,000, is an important state, and a suffrage victory there this fall would mean much to the Federal amendment. Therefore, the Congressional Union is cooperating with special enthusiasm in organizing for the May-day demonstration. Following Mrs. Benedict's visit to Fargo, thirty-three new members of the Union were secured. These included Mrs. Beulah Amidon, one of the best-known women in the state.

TEXAS.

At a meeting held in the Hotel St. Anthony, San Antonio, on March 25, for the purpose of organizing a Men's League, Miss Mabel Vernon, one of the organizers of the Union, spoke in favor of the Federal amendment. At the conclusion of her speech she urged upon the newly-formed Men's League that they make their first official utterance in behalf not alone of the women of Texas but of the women of the Nation. She then moved the resolution calling for the passage of a nation-wide woman suffrage amendment, which was carried unanimously. Miss Vernon urged the Men's League, and the members of women's organizations present, to use all possible influence with Congressman Jack Beall, of Texas, member of the House Judiciary Committee, to report favorably on the amendment, now before the Judiciary.

Help the Campaign States

The suggestion has reached the Union, and is warmly endorsed by its leaders, that a special point be made, at each of the May 2d rallies, of sending a money contribution to one of the campaign states. These states are Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, where suffrage referendums will be included in the regular elections held in November. Two more states, Missouri and Ohio, have circulated initiative petitions for such referendums. It is well to point out that the sparsely settled western states are more immediately in need of financial encouragement than the states further east. In North Dakota for example, nothing but a lack of money stands in the way of assured success. According to the state law, the amendment, in order to win, has to secure a majority of all votes cast at the election, but it has a splendid chance to do this provided that the two leaders, Mrs. Darrow and Mrs. Amidon, are given opportunity to carry on their fine campaign work.

Montana is a state where the population is most friendly to suffrage, but Montana is in the grip of the liquor dealers, who are spending money freely to defeat the amendment. Why should not each rally, however small, choose one of these four states, or, if preferred any one of the other three, and send a contribution to the campaign fund. Any sum, however small, will help. The Congressional Union's treasurer, Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood, will gladly act as forwarding medium.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD---WHY?

VOL. II APRIL 4, 1914 No. 14

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
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EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE:

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single copies . . . . . 5 cents

Checks, drafts, and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

DARLING 34 PRINTER

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2nd, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

Present Status:
In the Senate: Before the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

The Bristow Amendment

The Federal amendment prohibiting the disfranchisement of American citizens on the ground of sex (Senate Joint Resolution No. One), was reintroduced in the Senate by Senator Bristow of Kansas on March 20th, the day after its defeat. It was referred at once to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. It is necessary that this amendment, now Senate Joint Resolution No. 130, receive an immediate and favorable report from the Senate Committee.

Suffragists throughout the country have already begun to recognize their duty of making it plain to the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, to all members of the Senate, and to the whole public, that there is an irresistable and unswerving demand behind the old Woman Suffrage Resolution. Work in its support should be carried on with increased vigor and without the loss of a single day. A striking demonstration of the continued support for this measure will be an immediate and favorable report from the Woman Suffrage Committee which will place it again before the consideration of the Senate.

We have only to ask for this report to secure it. The Senate Woman Suffrage Committee has already declared its support of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, the very measure which Senator Bristow has reintroduced. Senator Thomas, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, has frankly stated: "The Bristow Resolution is identical with that recently considered, and, in my judgment, is the only one to be reported favorably to the Senate. It cannot be improved upon either in phraseology or in purpose." In a letter of March 25th, addressed to Miss Paul, Senator Thomas writes even more definitely: "I am unable, of course, to speak for my associates on the Committee, but I think I am safe in assuming that the great majority will join with me in an early and favorable report of the Bristow Resolution to the Senate."

We must be prompt to ask that this favorable action be taken immediately. The time of the session is waning and we cannot afford to lose a single day. We rely on those who read this paper to write at once to the chairman and members of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, expressing their desire to have the Bristow amendment reported without delay.

Legislating Against Women

In a previous issue of this paper we called attention to a certain clause in a bill, now before Congress, for the restriction of immigration. The clause in question, an amendment to an amendment to the bill, provides that "Any alien who within three years after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of organized government, or the assassination of public officials," shall be summarily deported. We again call attention to this clause for two reasons. First, because the immigation bill has passed the House of Representatives with the objectionable amendment attached and will very soon be voted upon in the Senate. Second, because we have received letters from readers stating that when they wrote to Representatives in Congress to protest against the amendment, they received in reply denials or evasions of the fact that such an amendment existed.

The amendment does exist and its admitted purpose is to keep Mrs. Pankhurst or any of her associates from visiting the United States.

We refer our readers to THE SUFFRAGIST of March 14 for extracts from the debates on the the bill, taken from the Congressional Record, in which acknowledgment of this was made from the floor of the House. Said Representative Manahan of Minnesota: "The way this amendment reads at present it would make it possible to deport the Suffragettes of England if they came over here. * * * I think we ought not to pass a law here which classes with anarchists a woman, a respectable, decent woman, who, through mistaken judgment, takes the position of the Suffragettes of England, who honestly feel that they are justified in destroying the mail, for instance, for the sake of securing to themselves rights which every honest man must concede are very sacred rights, and the denial of which is a reflection upon their government." Replying to this Mr. Slayden, of Missouri, said that Mr. Manahan's gallantry had run away with him. "If," said he, "we are able to fix upon women the participation in a conspiracy or the giving of advice that induced crime they ought to be kept out. Arson is just as effective when committed by women as when committed by men, and on many historic occasions, as the gentleman knows, property has been destroyed by women."

Mr. Donohoe asked: "Would the gentleman have been willing to deport Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, or the men who came to this country advocating freedom for Cuba?" To which Mr. Slayden replied that he had never put "broad revolutionary movements in support of human rights" on a par with common crimes of anarchy and arson.

Mr. Donohoe: "But these gentlemen meant the overthrow of the depotisms against which they were fighting."

Mr. Slayden: "Oh, the acute intellect of my friend will have no difficulty in distinguishing the difference between broad revolutionary movements and the individual acts of criminals, which do not only advance the cause they purport to be aiding, but actually have a tendency to retard their progress." (Applause.)

We include the applause to make the point clearer. The immigration bill has gone to the Senate where many, perhaps a majority, of the men who will vote upon it are inclined to agree with Mr. Slayden, of Missouri, that past militancy is patriotism and present militancy is anarchy. It is impossible for men in general to see present-day revolutionary movements in their proper light. The same man who glorifies George Washington would close the gates of America against Mrs. Pankhurst. The one was successful and is dead. The other is still struggling and is only half dead.

When, in the near future, the women of America take their rightful place among the electors and law makers of the Nation, they will find on the statute books many unjust and unrighteous laws. It will take years for the enlightened men and and women of the future to wipe the statute books clean of these laws. Then let us prevent any more being written. Let women protest with all their eloquence, and with all their power—they have power in ten states—against this disgraceful clause in the Immigration Bill. Let every woman who reads this write to both her Senators and forbid him to vote for this amendment. If he replies, as Senator Lodge and others have replied to women constituents, saying that they were "unaware" of the existence of such an amendment, write again and refer him to the Congressional Record of February 4th, page 3018 and following pages. Or refer him to this issue of THE SUFFRAGIST. Senators should read THE SUFFRAGIST on general principles.

The Washington Demonstration

Great Preparations for May 9th Procession to Capital

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, came to headquarters last week to confer concerning the nation-wide demonstration of May 2d and the Washington procession on May 9th, for which New Jersey is expecting to send down a large delegation.

Mrs. Bayard Hillis, chairman of the Congressional Union for Deleware, also called at the headquarters for the same purpose. Mrs. Bayard Hillis is organizing the May 2d demonstration in Wilmington. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Press Chairman of the Congressional Union, is going to Wilmington to speak at the open air rally which will follow the procession on the 2d. Mrs. Hillis will be the guest of Mrs. Ormsby McCameron, one of the most ardent workers for the Union, during her stay in the city. Mrs. Hillis is the daughter of the late Senator Bayard, who was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet and who was formerly Ambassador to England.

From Sandy Springs, Maryland, a group of Friends, led by Miss Mary Stabler. Twenty-five women or more from Indianapolis, will be led by Miss Eleanor Cary. Miss Mary A. Conkle will bring a delegation from Wayne, Pennsylvania. Mrs. James Algeo and Miss Mary Brennan will bring groups from Rhode Island, and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn will lead the Connecticut delegation.

A picturesque feature of the procession will be a children's delegation. Mrs. E. R. Stitt, whose two young daughters will be in this group, will act as marshall.

The Belasco Theater meeting, at which all the delegates from the Congressional Districts of the United States will meet on the day of the May 9th procession, will be in charge of Miss Mary Winslow. Mrs. John Jay White will have charge of the decorations, and Mrs. R. S. Fay of the boxes. There are still some boxes to be disposed of. They hold from four to eight persons, and may be had for $8, $10, $12, $15, and $20, according to size and locality. Admission to the Belasco theater meeting will be from twenty-five cents to $1.

Almost every day visitors from other cities call at the headquarters of the Union to confer on demonstration plans and to report on the delegations which are planning to march in the May 9th procession.

Mrs. Rebecca Lenton, seventy-two years old, is the first person from Philadelphia to sign the pledge blank to march in the May 9th procession. Mrs. Lenton will go in the Pioneer section.

Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, president of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, has sent word that she will head the delegation of her society for the Washington procession. Mrs. Wilfred Lewis is president of the Board of Trustees of the College Hospital of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia delegation has engaged a band to precede it in the procession.

Among other distinguished people who are coming to Washington from Philadelphia are: Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., chairman of the Congressional Union in Philadelphia, and Miss Sophia Dulles, recording secretary of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Farm Journal. Miss Emily K. Perry, one of the organizers of the Congressional Union, is going to Philadelphia the first of April to manage the organization of the Delegation from that city.

Word was received today that a delegation is to come from Wild Wood Crest, N. J. This delegation will be led by Mrs. Amelia E. Hallen.

One of the most interesting sections of the processions will be led by Mrs. Walter Blount, who has an estate in the mountain regions of Virginia. Mrs. Blount will bring to Washington a delegation of mountain women organized by herself. Many of these women have never been twenty miles away from their remote mountain farms, and not one of them ever saw a city. Special pains will be taken to make their visit to Washington and their participation in the May 9th demonstration the most notable event of their lives.

The work of apportioning chairmanships for the demonstration and procession is almost complete. Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee is chairman of Cavalry Section which will lead the procession, and Mrs. S. Moseby Coleman is chairman of the Virginia Cavalry section. Mrs. Moseby Coleman is a daughter of Col. Moseby of Civil War fame. Other chairmanships have been accepted by the following well known women:

Hospitality—Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest.
College Women—Miss Eliza Hardy Lord.
Actresses—Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator La Follette, Mrs. Wm. Clagett (Marie Manning).
Writers—Mrs. H. E. Gasch.
Socialists—Miss Julia Parks.
Artists—Miss Aline Solomons.
Osteopaths—Dr. Helen F. Perkins.
Lawyers—Miss Sheldon Jackson, trustee Washington College of Law.
Taxpayers—Mrs. John Jay White.
Saleswomen—Miss Ina E. Courtney.
Stenographers—Miss Bessie Barkley.
Teachers—Miss Virginia Arnold.
Women Voters—Dr. Cora Smith-King, treasurer National Council of Women Voters.
Friends—Miss Janet Miller.
Closing Stores—Mrs. John Jay White.
Democrats—Mrs. George Armes, president District of Columbia Women's Democratic League.
Registration—Mrs. Walter W. Carter.
W. C. T. U.—Dr. Corinne McCarthy.
Doctors—Dr. Martha C. Burrett.
Dentists—Dr. Centenella Smith; vice chairman, Dr. Rosamond Moore Bain.
Nurses—Miss Estelle Wheeler, president Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia.
Pioneers—Mrs. T. C. Holmes.
Home Makers—Mrs. Harvey Wiley; vice chairman, Dr. Edith Cole.
Regalia—Miss Ruth Noyes.
Lecturers—Mrs. Vance Cheney.
Business Women—Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.
Kindergartners—Miss Emily Carr.
Librarians—Miss Harriet Hifton, of the Library of Congress.
Decorating Shops—Mrs. Arvilla McDonough.
Transportation—Mrs. Susan W. Boughton.
Journalists—Mrs. Rachel Tongate Beck.
Posters—Miss Anna B. Detwiler.
Seamstresses—Mrs. C. E. Sisson.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Carol Bird.
Alabama—Mrs. Lulu Francis.
Connecticut—Mrs. George Wilcox.
District of Columbia—Miss Nina E. Allender.
Illinois—Mrs. George Odell.
Kansas—Miss Yoder.
Louisiana—Mrs. Estelle Willoughby Ions.
Nebraska—Miss Joy Webster.
North Carolina—Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.
Wyoming—Miss Estelle Hellman.
New Hampshire—Mrs. Austin Kautz.
Alabama—Mrs. Lula Francis.
Domestic Science teachers, Miss Emma Jacobs and Miss Espey.
Organizing New York Section, Miss Mary Burt Messer.
Organizing California Section, Mrs. Charles W. Bell.
Texas, Miss Violet Foster.
Tennessee, Mrs. Philander Claxton.
California, Mrs. Charles W. Bell.
Massachusetts, Mrs Mary Emerson Jackson.
North Dakota, Miss Cornelia Crans.

Mrs. S. N. B. Young, wife of General Young, is chairman of the committee on organizing the women of the Army and Navy, and Mrs. Richard Wainwright is vice chairman of the committee. Miss Louise Puffer has undertaken the chairmanship of the committee on organizing the secretaries at the Capitol.

The lawyers' section of the procession will be headed by Emma M. Gillette, Dean of the Washington College of Law. Following the lawyers' section will march a group of law students, now being organized by Miss Gertrude Leonard, Registrar of the Washington College of Law.

Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews, the well known Washington artist who designed the costumes for the suffrage play last year, has consented to take charge of the artistic side of the procession. She is planning to have the different sections carry spring flowers. Each section will carry different flowers, but the colors will be confined to purple, white and yellow, each massed to make a deep and brilliant effect.

Miss Mary Burt Messer, daughter of the head of the Corcoran Art School, and herself an artist, has agreed to assist Mrs. Andrews in arranging the floral display in the procession. Miss Bertha Gersdarff, a student in the Corcoran Art School, will also be one of the committee.

Miss Sophinisba Breckenridge, Dean of Women at the University, will assist in the organization of a Social Workers' section in the Washington procession. In this work she will be assisted by Mrs. J. S. P. Neleigh, of Neighborhood House, Washington.

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The Suffrage Ball

Lent is drawing to a close and with the resumption of the gay season the suffrage ball, to be given in the large ballroom of the Hotel Willard on April 21st, will be a welcome event. Practically all the committees are complete, and each one is hard at work to make the suffrage ball the most brilliant and enjoyable function of the season of 1914. Certainly the ball of today affords more opportunity for spectacular features than ever before. Dancing is enjoying a wonderful renaissance, and from a purely formal and conventional performance has become a vehicle for self-expression and temperamental revelation such as it was when Greek youths and maidens danced with garlands before the shrines of the gods. At this time we have dances, not religious, it is true, but yet more nearly allied to high and sacred emotion than all the old waltzes and polkas. The least interesting form of the dance was the minuet, because every step, every gesture, every movement, was artificial. All were defined by convention and tradition. The old country dances were rude, but they had a certain free expression which set at liberty in the hearts and minds of the dancers streams of rythmic emotion approximating to poetry and art. The most beautiful dancing in the world is to be seen among peasants, especially the peasants in certain parts of Sweden, Hungary, Spain, Southern or Little Russia, and other countries where the life of the people, in spite of hardships, have contrived to preserve something of the joy of living. In Stockholm a Society for the Preservation of Native Dances is made up of young people in the best circles of Swedish society. They employed a dancing teacher to travel in remote provinces of the kingdom in order to learn directly from the peasants both old and new dances. The society holds a practice dance once a week and a formal dance once a month. At the regular dances peasant dress is obligatory, and the dresses must be real, not copied. Nowhere in Europe is the peasant more gorgeously or more variously attired than in Sweden, each little district in the Kingdom clinging to its distinctive, historic costume. Silver buttons and clasps, embroidered jackets and pouches are handed down the generations. Of course, it is the ambition of the Stockholm society to out-do one another in the matter of costumes, and the result is that their dances are far and away the most brilliant and beautiful of any given in Stockholm, the Paris of the North.

The writer had the privilege, a year ago, of attending one of the dances of the Stockholm Society for the Preservation of Native Dances, and she reflected at the time that the ordinary twirling, suffocating, unimaginative dances of ordinary society were outside the spirit of the times, which is marked by aspiration, self-expression, free movement of body and mind. The waltz is no more suited to the independent woman of the present day than the minuet was to her mother. The reason that men lost interest in the old dances is that they too have changed. The rythm of this decade is not the same as the rythm that moved the eighties and nineties. We move at a different pace, and in far more individual fashion. People who object to the tango and the one-step are simply those who, like the anti-suffragists, are not brave enough or bright enough to face any change. The suffrage ball is the very place to tango. There, in an atmosphere of fearlessness and freedom, let youth express itself and its dreams in the dance, the dance, not of another generation, but of its own. Thus will spirits be released to think the thoughts, and embrace the ideals of the present, rather than the past.

The suffrage ball has for chairman Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York. Active work is being done by a Committee on Arrangements, composed of Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. Robert Baker and Mrs. William Kent. There is a Girls' Committee, the chairman of which is Miss Mary Morgan, and which is composed of a dozen of the brighest and most popular girls in Washington society. Mr. Ormsby McCammon is chairman of the Floor Committee, and Mr. Myron Parker, Jr., is chairman of the Dance Committee. A long list of patronesses includes wives of Cabinet Officers, Senators, Congressmen, and many women prominent in the life of the Capital. Tickets to the ball are $2, which includes a collation. They may be obtained at headquarters of the Union, 1420 F Street, N. W., or of any member of the Committee on Arrangements.

Des Moines Conference Opens

ALICE PAUL in Chicago Examiner

Des Moines, Ia., March 29.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago opened annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage Conference here today. This is the third annual meeting of the conference, the first having been held in Chicago and the second at St. Louis.

Miss Addams described the newer aspects of woman suffrage and prolonged cheering greeted her statement that civic conditions in Chicago have been bettered since the enfranchisement of Illinois women. She emphasized the quickened interest of city officials to recreation grounds and garbage-disposition problems.

Miss Addams also spoke at the mass meeting at the Berchel Theater this afternoon.

The chairman of the meeting, Miss Harriet Grim, of Canton, Ill., who was formerly organizer for the Illinois Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Chicago, another speaker at the meeting, who was for six years president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, also dwelt upon the working of suffrage in that state.

George W. Clark, Governor of Iowa, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the conference. The morning and evening were occupied with informal conferences of delegates in the lobbies of the headquarters of the conference. Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Nebraska Suffrage League, accompanied by Mrs. Katherine Summy, of Omaha, secretary of the association, was the center of an interested group, listening to her account of how the Nebraska women had collected an initiative petition for suffrage.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Suffrage League, was another figure always surrounded by a group of suffrage workers, who listened eagerly to her account of the collecting of an initiative suffrage petition in Ohio.

Mrs. John L. Pyle, of Huron, S. D., is also a representative of a state where a suffrage referendum is due in November. She is accompanied by six other members of her league.

Missouri is particularly well represented at the conference, the president of the Missouri League, Mrs. Helen G. Miller, of Columbia, Mo.; the recording secretary, Miss Mathilda K. Dallmeyer, of Jefferson City; the field secretary, Miss Clara Thompson, of St. Louis, and the chairman of the literature committee, Miss Ruth White, of Kansas City, being a few among those present from that state.

While the attention of the conference has been centered largely on the campaigns in the states of the Mississippi Valley region, and particularly in states where the suffrage initiative and referendum campaigns are in progress, the national aspect of the question has not been forgotten and much discussion has taken place on the federal suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Alden H. Potter, of Minneapolis, Congressional chairman of the Minnesota Suffrage Central Committee, sent a telegram to Senator Charles Thomas at Washington, chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the Senate, asking that committee to make an immediate and favorable report on the Bristow suffrage resolution now before it. Similar telegrams were also sent by other members of the conference.

Nearly all the delegates have announced that plans in their states are well under way for the nation-wide demonstration on May 2 on behalf of the suffrage amendment before Congress.

Shall We Have a Federal Child Labor Law?

There is now before the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives, and before the Interstate Commerce Committee in the United States Senate, a bill providing for a Federal Child Labor law. It is known as the Bill to Present Interstate Commerce in the Products of Child Labor, and for Other Purposes, and provides that on and after January 1st, 1915:

no person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any agent or employee thereof, manufacturing, producing, or dealing in the products of any mine or quarry in which children under sixteen years of age are employed or permitted to work at any time, or of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work at any time, or in which children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years of age are employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or after the hour of seven post-meridian or before the hour of seven antemeridian of any day, shall ship or offer or deliver for shipment such products in interstate commerce.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General shall constitute a board to make and from time to time to amend rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of securing proper enforcement of this Act the Secretary of Labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, and manufacturing establishments in which goods are produced for interstate commerce.

Section 4 of the bill provides that it shall be the duty of each District Attorney to whom the Secretary of Labor shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any state factory inspector, commissioner of labor, state medical inspector, or school attendance officer, *or any other person,* shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts without delay. The penalty fixed for violations or obstructions of the law is a fine of not more than $1,000 and not less than $100, or imprisonment for not more than one year or less than one month, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Moreover, each shipment or delivery for shipment shall constitute a separate offense, says the Act.

This bill, introduced by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, on January 26, 1914, is here reported, in pursuance of one of the policies of this paper, which is to keep women of the country informed of actions of Congress in matter directly relating to their interests. Women, even unenfranchised women, have a certain amount of influence, even a limited amount of power, and

they can, if they will. exercise a certain control over Congress in regard to matters relating to the interests of women and children. That Federal control of the appalling evil of child labor must be exercised is evident to all who have made even a casual survey of the situation. At a hearing on the bill before the Committee on Labor in the House, February 27, 1914, Mr. Palmer said:

"Now, I take it, Mr. Chairman, that what this committee will want to satisfy itself about before it reports favorably upon a bill of this character would be three things: First, whether child labor exists in this country in a nation-wide way; whether it is in the mills, factories, mines, quarries, and workshops of the land from one end of the country to the other; and, second, whether it is such an evil of a nation-wide character affecting the interests of the Nation and the future of our people as demands uniform, universal legislation to correct it, preferably Federal legislation; and, third, whether, assuming that these things be true—that child labor exists in the country and that it is a great evil that ought to be corrected, and as a national evil ought, if possible, be corrected by Federal legislation—whether it may be reached under the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States.

Now, 10 years ago, the first question—perhaps the second question—might have been debatable. Five years ago, perhaps, there would have been found men on both sides of the proposition, but to-day it seems to me there can be no argument upon it. The country has awakened to the fact that millions of our little children, despite some advance in the States upon this question in the way of regulatory legislation, are being employed in the mines and quarries and mills and factories of the land, and that the result has been and is bound to be in the future so appalling upon the health and morals of the children and of the men and women as they develop that it will constitute a great crying evil which calls for correction and remedy.

Now, in every State the question has been agitated; in every State attempts have been made at corrective legislation—vigorous, earnest attempts. They have met with opposition as vigorous and as earnest, and the principal opposition to this kind of legislation in the States presents the strongest argument which can possibly come before the Congress for legislation here upon this question. The campaign in every State in reference to this child-labor legislation makes it plain that it is interstate commerce which is at the very root of this great evil. It is absolutely a national question, because to-day, with our greater facilities for transportation for commerce between the States, production and manufacturing have become not a State proposition but an interstate proposition. No producer anywhere to-day of any size, especially of the kind where children are employed, is engaged in the production of articles the consumption of which is confined entirely within the lines of the States within which the production takes place.

The commodities of our manufacturing establishments go everywhere, and, consequently, when we go to a State and ask that State to make a law which will crush out this evil of the employment of little children in the mills and factories, we are immediately met by the answer on the part of the manufacturer and producing interests, "It is not fair to us and to our own people in this State to do this thing, because it puts us in competition, after you have done it, with the States which are not progressive and are not interested in humane legislation of this kind and which refuse to pass this kind of legislation. Those States are, therefore, able to produce our article at lower cost." And it is a good argument, and it has constituted a block in a great many States against this kind of legislation. The legislator says:

If our State is going to be compelled to suffer by reason of putting good laws upon our statute books, if our business interests and industrial development and all that sort of thing are going to be at the mercy of other States, we will not put this kind of law upon our statute books.

A situation is presented which, it seems to me, aside from the constitutional and legal question, calls for some kind of uniform, universal, Nation-wide regulation of this evil."

A second hearing on the bill was granted on March 9th last. At this hearing appeared, among others Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the Naitonal Consumers' League; Mr. W. H. Swift, Secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor Committee; Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; Mr. Jasper Yeates Brinton, President of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee; Dr. William D. Lewis, Dean of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. A. J. McKelway, Secretary for the Southern States, National Child Labor Committee.

No statement could be made which would add weight to the testimony of these experts. Therefore, at this time, it seems expedient to present, in favor of the Palmer Federal Child Labor Bill, extracts from the testimony given at the Committee hearing. Mr. Owen Lovejoy said in part:

The national child labor committee is interested in this bill because, after 10 years' experience in helping to get better laws in the various Commonwealths, we have found that it is difficult, if not impossible, to get uniformity of action in the different States. In many instances we find that the interests opposed to the legislation sought are opposed, not because they would be opposed on their own ground, but because they feel if they passed laws that would be more stringent within their Commonwealth they would be handicapped in competition with the same interests in other States. To some extent we believe that opposition on this ground is not warranted. We take the position that child labor is the most extravagant form of labor to be employed ordinarily, and that the industries that are managed with reduced child labor, or that eliminate it, are working on more economical lines than the industries that employ child labor extensively and for long hours. But opposition to enacting laws in the States is just as vigorous from that point of view as though it were not sometimes founded on a fallacy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the points I want to suggest to the committee are the following: First, assuming that Congress is able to pass such legislation as this, assuming it to be constitutional, I want to present to the committee the suggestion that the bill we are arguing for is not an unreasonable, drastic piece of legislation. That is the objection that has already been raised against the measure by those who do not wish this kind of legislation enacted. It has been said that we are asking the Federal Government to establish a standard that is entirely unique and does not exist to any extent, and therefore that it is unreasonable to ask Congress to take action which would not be upheld, or has not been upheld by the standards of any fair number of the people of a Commonwealth.

I wish to meet that argument with data that I have to present to the committee, but which I shall present now only in summary and which I will leave with the committee.

The first standard is the prohibition of child labor under 14 years of age in the ordinary manufacturing occupations. There are at present 40 States that have enacted legislation of this kind, either relating to a large number of industries or to certain specific industries. In addition, the law exists in the District of Columbia and Porto Rico. The bill next seeks to forbid the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines and quarries. There are 15 States that already prohibit such work by children of this age. I will not read the laws of these States, but they are contained in this brief. In addition to these 15 States there are 6 States that have such small mining and quarrying interests that there are less than a thousand people altogether engaged in the industry in any one of these 6 States. Therefore there are 21 States that either have the standard or have such slight industrial interests in the matter as to prevent any so-called practical objection to this legislation.

The third is the prohibition of child labor under 16 years of age for more than eight hours a day. The attitude of the American Commonwealths and of the Federal Government on the subject of the eight-hour a day is interesting in its present form and in its history. There are now 18 States that prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age for more than eight hours a day. This of itself presents a strong argument for making it a national standard, that 18 States have taken this position. But it is not as strong as the correlated facts that out of the 26 States that prohibit the employment of adults on State contracts for more than eight hours a day 13 of these States do not appear in the list of the 18 States to which I referred. That is to say, whereas 26 States forbid the employment of adults for more than eight hours a day on State contracts, only 13 of those are in the list of 18 States that forbid such employment of children under 16 years of age. In addition, there are 13 States that forbid the employment of convicts in our penitentiaries or other penal institutions for more than eight hours a day. Two of them limit the hours of work to six a day. Besides this, the Federal Government, after having for some years forbidden the employment of labor for more than eight hours a day on Government contracts, at the last Congress went even further and provided that no private contractor doing Government work should be permitted to employ labor for more than eight hours a day on private contracts or Government work.

If these hours are long enough for Government and State employees and convicts, we submit to you gentlemen that eight hours a day constitute a long enough day for children betwen 14 and 16 years of age who have just come out of school, who are in the very midst of that radical change that comes to every child at that time of life, going through the adolescent period, when they need protection and care, not only for their education and morals, but for their physical health.

The fourth standard refers to night work, and there are at present 33 States and the District of Columbia and Porto Rico that forbid the employment of any children under 16 years of age at night—a majority of the States.

A question at this point might reasonably be asked: If so many States have taken this stand—if within the past 10 years so many States have made such advances toward the standard sought in this bill—why, then, this relief from the Federal Government in accomplishing what seems to be a foregone conclusion in the future by State legislatures? The fact is, in a number of these States I have mentioned the law refers only to specific industries.

Mr. Lovejoy also stated that in few of the states where the good laws exist has there been provided adequate machinery for their enforcement Mr. McKelway pointed out that, while the general trend was towards better laws and better enforcement, certain parts of the country had made little progress in regulating the evil of child labor. Mr. McKelway said:

Every one of these Southern States has either passed an original child-labor law or has amended a law in some parts in the right direction during this decade. But none of these Southern States east of the Mississippi has yet reached the standard which the American Bar Association, for example, has set as a proper standard for the regulation of child labor. Four or five of them are considerably below such a standard of legislation, one of them allowing 10-year-old children to be employed in factories 11 hours a day, and in none of them are the laws adequately enforced, partly through lack of appropriation, through the inefficiency of State labor bureaus, and because in some States there is no factory inspection, and there has never been prosecution for a violation of the law. So, while we are working for a better standard of legislation in some of these States, we are met with the stern fact that conditions have but little improved since the National Child Labor Committee was formed, and what is true in the South is true in somewhat lesser degree in the States of the North, East, and West, where by far the greater number of toiling children are to be found because of their greater industrial expansion.

Now, the obstacle we have met everywhere in America in the attempt to raise the standard of protection of working children to the proper standard and to enforce the law has been the argument that a State adopting such a standard and rigorously enforcing its laws is placed at a disadvantage through the competition of similar industrial establishments in other States, especially bordering States. The good State is, as it were, penalized for passing a good law, because of the failure of the low-standard State to enact similar legislation.

For example, we have a 10-hour day in Virginia for children under 16 and for women. Through acts of Congress we have an 8-hour day in the District of Columbia for children under 16 and for women. But Virginia competes, especially in the cotton mill industry, with North Carolina, and it happens that the largest cotton mills in the State are located in Danville, near the border. An almost equally large cotton-mill community is at Spray, N. C., near the Virginia border, and not far from Danville. Now, the Virginia manufacturers complained when we succeeded in raising the age limit for children employed in factories to 14 years, and the cotton-mill families of Danville employers simply packed up and went across the border and were employed in Spray or in Greensboro, where they

(Conttnued on Page 8.)

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(Continued from Page 7.)

were able to work the younger members of their families. The enforcement of the Virginia child-labor law raises the same objection, because North Carolina has not provided any means of enforcement, except through sporadic efforts of school superintendents, and that law only became effective the 1st of January.

For the same reason the Virginia manufacturers resist the reduction of the hours for children to 8 a day, which has become the standard in our great industrial States, on the ground that they are put at a disadvantage in competition with the North Carolina manufacturers so close to them, who can employ such children and even younger children 11 hours a day. Trainloads of cotton-mill employees have been shipped from Tenessee, with a fairly good child-labor law, into North Carolina and Georgia, on the border, on account of the inducements offered by cotton-mill employers and where they can work their younger children also.

Thus it will be seen that we have interstate Commerce in working children as well as in the products of their toil. That the evil is increasing was charged by Mrs. Kelley, who, if any human being can be said to speak with a voice of flame on this question, is the Heaven-appointed evangelist of the child-saving movement. Said Mrs. Kelley:

It is over 30 years since I enlisted in the effort to get better legislation for the protection of the children. I believe there are more children under 16 years old working to-day in dangerous occupations than there were when I began, because our manufacturing industries have increased stupendously and our State legislation has halted. There has been no unity in our progress. The 48 States suggest the legs of a centipede, some going forward and some paralyzed, the total progress lamentably slow. This Republic is one, and we can not go on forever with a favored class of children in the northwestern States, where there is a requirement that the children shall not work until they are 15 years of age, and they are kept in school throughout the eighth grade, while in the southern cotton-manufacturing States there is no compulsory education, and either entire lack of legislation by the State or a collection of nugatory laws. South Carolina at one time restricted the work of children to 10 hours a day, but afterwards decided that life was too easy for them and prolonged the hours to 66 hours a week, and permitted 11 hours a day for young children. We can not, as one Nation, go on having favored children in the northwest and oppressed, helot children in the southeast. We can not go on having such a relation as that now in Pennsylvania, where children 14 years old may work all night in the glassworks, and in West Virginia there is no enforcement whatever of the child-labor law. They work at any age.

In Ohio, the State adjacent to those two, boys can not work until they are 15 years old—in manufacture—and can not work at night until they are 16, and the law is enforced. It is hard upon the children to have such discrepancies.

One argument advanced in favor of the proposed Federal law—the Palmer bill—seems to me not very important. I refer to the plea that it is unjust to employers to have the law rigid in Ohio and lax in West Virginia. Some employers claim that it is of advantage to the employers in West Virginia. I do not think it is of advantage to any industry to exploit children. The advantage to-day is with the Ohio manufacturers, where they have a law which makes them carry on their industries on a better and more efficient plane.

In regard to child labor in the various States and the varying enforcement of the laws, referred to by Mr. Lovejoy, I was at one time chief inspector of factories and workshops in the State of Illinois. I found great numbers of children working at night—working illegally. The superintendent of a glass-bottle company told me himself that this occurred once when he was rushed with work: A widow had come to him bringing two little boys, one still in kilts and one in knee breeches. She told him that their father had just been killed on the railroad, and that they were penniless; and she wanted the older little boy to go to work in the glassworks, where he would get 40 cents a day. The superintendent was pressed for boys, and said, "I won't take the bigger fellow alone, but if you will take the baby back home and put him into knee pants, and then bring them both back in trousers, I will take them both." She did so, and those two little fellows, aged 9 and 7 years, began their work on the night shift. That was illegal. I prosecuted that concern for its illegal employment of children. I brought the officers before a local magistrate, and the case was thrown out. Our magistrates in New York City would have done exactly the same thing.

This is only part of the testimony given i behalf of the Palmer bill. Another hearir will soon be given to the opponents of th bill, that is to say, the great majority of th manufacturers of the country, through the representatives. It will be argued that th bill is unconstitutional; that it is in confli with the Sherman anti-trust law; that there no child labor evil; that children like to wor in factories; that they have to work; and tha very few of them do. Soon after the hea ing the bill will be reported to the House. Ho do the women of the country want it reporte —favorably or unfavorably? Waste no tim writing to the members of the committe whose names are here given. This pape wi keep account of the actions of the committe We shall watch the progress of the bill in th Senate, and we shall keep the women of th country informed.

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